FY 2006 OIA Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 4: Health Communities and Ecosystems

EJ Priority: Toxics: Reduced Incidence of Elevated Blood Lead Levels

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Lead Phase-out: Promote Global Campaign for Lead Phase-out by the end of 2008 in collaboration with the United Nation's Environment Program (UNEP)	Continue work with the United Nation's Environment Program's Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles to promote lead phase-out globally. In 2006, activities will focus on the 25-30 countries that still use lead in gasoline.	-Reduced exposure to lead in the environment with a focus on vulnerable populations. -Ten countries are scheduled to phase out lead in gasoline by the end of 2006.	The reduction of mobile source air pollution has benefitted 187.0 million people. 49 Countries in Africa have eliminated lead from gasoline. Turkey, Cyria, and Croatia completely eliminated lead from gasoline.	Jane Metcalfe metcalfe.jane@epa.gov
Indonesia Lead Phase-out effort	Continue to work with partners to: - test blood lead levels in two additional Indonesian cities. - assist with public awareness campaign	-Blood lead level data in Indonesia has and will reinforce the need to implement nationwide efforts to phase-out lead. -Public awareness of all risks of over exposure to lead will be increased. -Indonesia is targeted to phase-out lead in gasoline by the end of 2006.	Petramina, Indonesia's State-owned oil company and the nation's primary supplier of gasoline, has stopped adding lead to its petroleum. Estimates are that within a year, current supplies of leaded gas will be depleted, and Indonesia will be lead-free.	Dennis Cunningham cunningham.dennis@epa.gov
Complete the phase-out of leaded gasoline in Africa.	Continue to work with partners to assist with public awareness campaigns, develop air monitoring programs, and develop air quality regulations..	-Lead phase-out resulting in cleaner, safer air in vulnerable communities. -Phase-out leaded gasoline in 20 African countries by the end of 2006.	Lead phased out in 49 countries in Africa.	Cristina Mercurio mercurio.cristina@epa.gov

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Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective 1: *Healthier Outdoor Air*
EJ Priority: Reduce Asthma Attacks and Reduce Exposure to Air Toxics

Activities	**Output**	**Outcome**	**Results**	**Point of Contact**
Sulfur Reduction: Global Campaign for Sulfur Reduction in collaboration with United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).	-Organize meeting in June 2006, to develop national action plans for reducing sulfur in gasoline and diesel. - Complete sulfur document, providing information and technical advice to developing countries. -Conduct three regional workshops on fuel quality in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Mexico City. -Cost-benefit analysis developed for sulfur reduction in Central America. -Technical assistance to India to revise Indian Auto-Fuel Policy, making standards more stringent and moving up implementation. -Continued implementation of China low-sulfur work, including cost-benefit analysis and other fuel-related assistance.	- Better fuel quality standards will result in the reduction of exposure to air toxics for populations, specifically those who live, work and play in urban areas. -Improved awareness of fuel issues. - Action plans will be developed and commitments will be made to reduce sulfur. -Mexico commits to a timeline to provide low-sulfur fuel on the Border by 2007. -Standards for sulfur in fuel completed in Africa and in two Andean countries. -China commits to provide low-sulfur fuel by 2008.	Ultra-low sulfur diesel (50ppm or less) is now found in the marketplace in 3 countries: Bulgaria, Serbia and Turkey, with populations of 91.3 million people (although not all will be affected until the entire country uses low sulfur fuel). Mexico has finalized a regulation to lower sulfur in fuels with early introduction along the US-Mexico Border. When this regulation is fully implemented, 107 million people will benefit from the reduced air emissions. Also the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles adopted a world-wide goal of 50 ppm (or less) sulfur in fuel.	Jane Metcalfe metcalfe.jane@epa.gov

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Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective 1: *Healthier Outdoor Air*

EJ Priority: Reduce Asthma Attacks and Reduce Exposure to Air Toxics

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Retrofits: Introduce Vehicle Retrofit Technologies in key countries.	Demonstration retrofit projects implemented in India, Bangkok, US-Mexico Border, Beijing, and Santiago; and completed in Mexico City. Initiate retrofit of 2-stroke engines with 2 & 3 wheelers in Pune, India. Sponsor and conduct workshops in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Mexico City, Mexico, on improved fuel quality and vehicle standards. Guidebook developed to provide information on the effectiveness of diesel retrofits for developing countries.	Results of diesel retrofit projects in Mexico City disseminated broadly to inform populations of safer, cleaner air. Retrofit of 2-stroke engines, can reduce emissions by about 50% Workshops will inform stakeholders of the benefits of improved fuel quality and vehicle standards in the region. Guidebook will provide information on the effectiveness of diesel retrofits for developing countries	Publish PM/sulfur document and retrofit guidance manual (not yet completed) Retrofit Demo Projects: Projects have been completed and information disseminated in Mexico City. Expect installation of retrofit equipment and testing this fall. Projects launched in Beijing, Pune, and Santiago, and are in various stages of implementation. US-MX Border retrofit project is expanding to include diesel particulate filters and Smartway technologies. China project has not yet expanded.	Jane Metcalfe metcalfe.jane@epa.gov

FY 2006 OIA Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective 1: Healthier Outdoor Air
EJ Priority: Reduce Asthma Attacks and Reduce Exposure to Air Toxics

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Urban Air Quality Management: Improve urban air quality management in key countries by putting in place urban Air Quality Management plans and implementation strategies.	Air quality monitoring systems established in Panama, as a model for Central America. Report on Air Quality and Health in Latin America completed and disseminated. Develop air quality regulations and standards in Ghana and Tanzania, as a follow-up to the development of air quality monitoring network in Accra and Das es Salaam. Urban air quality management processes improved in one additional city in India using Pune as a model. Coordinate EPA's involvement in the Clean Air Initiatives for Asian Cities, Latin American Cities, and Sub-Saharan African Cities.	Improved information on air quality in the region. Increased awareness of air quality issues among all stakeholders. Implement new air quality regulations in South Africa. Improved data and strategies for reducing air pollution in India.	Air Quality Management training has been developed and transferred to South Africa. 3 training courses: Air Quality Management, Emissions Inventory & Air Quality Monitoring have been developed. AQM systems are functioning in Ghana and in progress in Tanzania. Harvard has begun work on an exposure and health study and is linked to EPA-Ghana program. AQM system in place in Panama City and regional air quality work is underway. Global Air Website is being developed.	Jane Metcalfe Metcalfe.jane@epa.gov

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Reduce emissions of PM, NOX, and PBTs from key countries.	Air quality regulations improved in Thailand for PM 2.5 and ozone.	Air quality monitoring and analytical assistance provided. Safer, cleaner air. Health risks will be reduced.	Currently testing effectiveness of diesel particulate filters and diesel oxidation catalysts on fleet of Bangkok Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Initial results expected in December 06.	Dennis Cunningham cunningham.Dennis@epa.gov
	ESP optimization to reduce PM in Russia		Reduction of 107,000 metric tons of PM emissions in 2005 in Russia and Ukraine.	Bill Freeman - Russia freeman.bill@epa.gov
	ESP optimization to reduce PM in India. Hg emissions monitoring and control in India.		EPA ESP Optimization Software training conducted in India. Site visit and data gathering at proposed demonstration power plant conducted. Training conducted on use of stack emissions monitor for mercury, and equipment transferred to India's National Environment Engineering Research Institute.	Ted MacDonald - India macdonald.ted@epa.gov
	Reduction of PM from cement manufacturing in China.		Agreement with China, U.S. Australia, Japan, South Korea, and India to monitor the reduction of cement kilm dust (PM) through the Asia Pacific Partnership.	Suzanne Giannini-Spohn giannini-spohn.suzanne@epa.gov

OIA Environmental Justice Action Plans
(FY2006)

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective 1: Healthier Outdoor Air
EJ Priority: Reduce Asthma Attacks and Reduce Exposure to Air Toxics

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
International Transport of Air Pollutants (ITAP) To understand the impacts of emission sources outside the United States on the achievement of environmental policy objectives in the U.S. and to take action, domestically and internationally, to mitigate these impacts.	The U.S. is both a source and a receptor for transboundary air pollution. OIA will work with OAR, ORD and EPA regions on a strategic plan for transboundary transport of air pollution ensuring that EPA's capacity building and technical assistance work is integrated into the agency's strategy.	The air quality of global border communities will be cleaner. Health risks will be reduced. Air in the U.S. will be cleaner and safer.	The EPA strategy plan for transboundary transport of air pollution is being developed. Several cross-agency working groups: strategic planning, communications, research, etc, are developing strategies.	Jane Metcalfe metcalfe.jane@epa.gov Cristina Mercurio mercurio.cristina@epa.gov

FY 2006 OIA Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective 1: Healthier Outdoor Air
EJ: Priority: Reduce Asthma Attacks and Reduce Exposure to Air Toxics

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Clean Energy Projects Contribute to the development of clean energy projects and the reduction of greenhouse gases in developing and transition countries.	- Support the facilitation the of Methane to Markets project development in key countries (India, Mexico, Russia, and others). - Continue implementation of a landfill methane project along the US-Mexico border in cooperation with BECC/NADbank and other partners. - Continue to work toward the establishment of a coal mine methane clearinghouse in India.	Create cleaner, safer healthier environments for impacted communities. Conduct a landfill methane pre-feasibility study in Tijuana. Raise public awareness and provide tools to promote the capture and use of coal mine methane.	A letter of cooperation was signed with Mexico on advancing Methane to Markets projects. A landfill pre-feasibility study is underway in Northern Mexico. Plans for a Methane to Markets workshop in India advanced an event being scheduled for 2007.	Katherine Buckley buckley.katherine@epa.gov
Energy Efficiency	- Continued development and use of energy-efficient building codes and energy-efficient technologies in the former Soviet countries. - Advance EPA energy voluntary program priorities and activities (eg. Energy Star and Climate Leaders) in bilateral and multilateral engagements.	More energy efficient buildings built. Avoidance of pollution and greenhouse gases. Promote international corporate responsibility. Promote greenhouse gas emission reduction.	New high rise building codes in Moscow. Draft building codes released for public comment in Ukraine. EPA's Voluntary Climate Program were presented at a number of bilateral and multilateral meetings and further cooperation with the EU on Energy Star labeling was advanced.	Katherine Budkley buckley.katherine@epa.gov

FY 2006 OIA Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Water Safety: AFRICA Improve drinking water quality, and access to adequate sanitation in support of USG commitments at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to contribute to the Millennium Development Goal of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2015.	In Africa (Malawi, Zambia, Unganda, Kenya, Tanzania), begin Phase 2 of the Water for Africa Program to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the selected urban poor pilot project communities in sub-Saharan Africa. Five grants have been awarded to NGO's to build capacity. EPA will continue to support the African urban water NGO network, known as ECAPP, to share lessons-learned in the provision of safe water to poor urban communities.	Communities will have access to safe drinking water and reduction in waterborne diseases. Communities will gain increased knowledge in the areas of community mobilization, health and hygiene education, advocacy training, public information dissemination, and the performance of demonstration projects.	Under Phase 2 of the Water for Africa Program, five grants were awarded to community-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda. In Malawi, demonstration latrines were constructed and volunteers trained for ongoing latrine construction. In Kenya, NGOs worked the construction and maintenance of water kiosks through community water committees and training was conducted in various areas including design, construction and maintenance of water kiosks and community involvement. In addition, school-based child-to-child training on water and sanitation continues. In Tanzania, a well was drilled to serve ten water kiosks and training conducted for community water committees in financial management and maintenance of the kiosks. In Uganda, hygiene and sanitation training was conducted, hand-washing facilities were constructed and school-based child-to-child training continues.	Cristina Mercurio mercurio.cristina@epa.gov Stephanie Adrian adrian.stephanie@epa.gov

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	
Strengthen water quality and surveillance under the EPA's Urban Drinking Water Management Program (UDWP) in India.	EPA is working with WHO and the Government of India to build the capacity of laboratories to carry out water quality testing. -Develop a guidance manual for laboratories for physical/chemical and microbiological methods and for proper laboratory management with the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) and the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD). -Provide training sessions on laboratory management, microbiology, and physical chemical parameters. -Develop a system of certifying water quality testing laboratories based on the training courses.	Complete and implement a WSP for Hyderabad India, enhancing access to clean water for roughly 300,000 people. Improved drinking water to communities as a result of more consistent, safe water supply to the city. Improve water quality surveillance and monitoring through training and certification for laboratories on appropriate methods.	The Water Safety Plan is underway in Hyderabad. Completion of lab manual on methods and quality control - September 06.	Ted MacDonald macdonald.ted@epa.gov Stephanie Andrian andrian.stephanie@epa.gov
Water Quality Initiative (AWQI)	Engage representatives from all stakeholders, including municipal, state government, and NGOs to participate in the water safety workshop. The plan will serve as a demonstration project for other cities in the region.	All stakeholders, including those from impacted communities will be represented at the workplan for water safety workshop in October 2006.	Water Safety Plan workshop took place in May 2006. Next workshop is scheduled for November 2006.	Stephanie Andrian andrian.stephanie@epa.gov

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Latin America and the Carribean: Focus on clean drinking water and adequate sanitation as a means of achieving the Millennium Development Goal on clean water.	Carry out a Water Safety Plan demonstration project in Spanish Town, Jamaica. Select a second location in the region for a demonstration project and implement the project.	Water Safety Plan (WSP) completed and implemented for Spanish Town, Jamaica, enhancing access to clean water for 440,000 people. Completion of a WSP for a second LAC community (to be determined)	Water Safety Plan (WSP) is underway. Expected completion in June 2007. Call for proposals in January 2007.	Stephanie Adrian andrian.stephanie@epa.gov
Partner with PAHO, CDC, to collaborate on health issues in the region. The partnership has gathered interest for pursuing Water Safety Plans in 10 countries.	Engage participating countries on the benefits of a network for information sharing and expanding use of Water Safety Plans through two workshops tied to the demonstration projects.	Strengthening the capacity and desire of LAC countries to replicate the demonstration projects.	Ths project is still underway.	Stephanie Adrian adrian.stephanie@epa.gov

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Newly Independent States: Continue to implement a project designed to provide clean drinking water to villages on a financially sustainable basis through the creation of village financial cooperatives and the introduction of a circuit-rider program. The program calls for the regional government to adopt the financial sustainability elements of the program as part of its water policy. Eventually, the individual water committees will create, a "regional financial cooperative," which will be the depository for the villages' reserve funds, and which will lend such funds back to participating villages in need of future system repairs or replacements.	Review and evaluate need focusing in particular on the incidence of waterborne disease. Assessment of ability and willingness to pay for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the system. Identification of locally available, cost- effective and low maintenance Technology and local government funding. Establishment of a village water committee responsible for maintenance. The creation of a micro-credit finance system at the village level.	- By late 2006, 11-12 villages, totaling 20,000 people, will have financed and rehabilitated the drinking water system, including the formation of a village drinking water cooperative, and should be paying to receive clean, safe drinking water. - There is an expected reduction in water-borne disease by 50-60% in the villages with newly rehabilitated systems. - Results are estimated 90% reduction in typhoid, 50% reduction in dysentery, and 50% reduction acute intestinal infections.	All Output targets have been completed. (9,600 people in six villages in Kazakhstan now have safe drinking water; construction is underway in two additional villages. Head of Kazakhstan's national water agency announced on Kazakhstan TV that the country will adopt the methods demonstrated in these villages.	Bill Freeman freeman.bill@epa.gov

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Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Central America Develop an Implementation Plan to assist the Central American countries in the implementation of the draft Regional Model Wastewater Regulation.	Once approved by the Ministers of Health and Environment of the region, EPA will work with the countries on adapting the regional model wastewater law to the circumstances in each country to attain final implementing legislation on wastewater treatment. January 2006 - Finalize the draft Regional Model Wastewater Regulation and the Implementation Plan following consultation with the Health and Environment Ministers of the 7 Central American countries. Spring 2006 – Begin working with 2 countries to carry out the Implementation Plan for adaptation of the regional model regulation to a national regulation.	Decrease in death toll of children and elderly people due to the poor quality of drinking water. Improved treatment of wastewater. Fewer children die due to diarrhea. (Now one every 22 minutes.) Decrease number of water related diseases.	Not available. Legislation adopted by 4 countries now making individual changes to country legislation. Not Available Not Available	Stephanie Adrian adrian.stephanie@epa.gov

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Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Southeast Asia: In concert with WHO, SEAWUN, USAID and other partners, identify a drinking water treatment plant in Southeast Asia to serve as a partner for a Composite Correction Program demonstration project. Run the Composite Correction Program at the partner utility and disseminate the findings of the project. Work with partner organizations, such as SEAWUN, to encourage replication of the program at other utilities in Southeast Asia.	December 2005 – March 2006 – Collect initial background data needed for the project. April – July 2006 – Review of background data and scheduling of Composite Correction Program demonstration. Fall 2007 – Composite Correction Program workshop in Vietnam; dissemination of program findings.	Completed demo Composite Correction Program in Southeast Asia. Analysis of one drinking water treatment utility (likely in Vietnam) as part of a Water Safety Plan. Dissemination of treatment plant optimization methodology in Southeast Asia.	Pune, India selected for Composite Correction Program. Analysis of drinking water treatment utility will be in Pune, India. Dissemination of treatment plan optimization methodology in Southeast Asia will be done in the future.	Stephanie Adrian adrian.stephanie@epa.gov

2006 OIA Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
EJ Priority: *Water Safe to Drink*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Water Safety Plan Network: Water Safety Plan is an innovative, holistic approach to targeting funding for the provision of safe drinking water. – Initial steps will include USG buy in, and preliminary outreach to aid organizations actively working on water safety plans. – The second phase will collect information on existing projects, while drawing those enacting the projects into the Network. – The collection of the project data will be posted in a web portal to increase visibility and to be used as a toll to expand the partnership. – Once the existing projects are brought together, the private sector and developing countries will be brought into the partnership, providing targeted funding in areas where the need is greatest.	Fall 2005 – Develop consensus on the form of the partnership and enlist USG agencies and key partners in the developed world. Winter 2005/6 – Begin collection of information of existing projects worldwide for inclusion in a web portal. March 2006 – Announce progress and convene existing partners at the World Water Forum in Mexico. Spring 2006 – Launch preliminary web portal with collated project information, begin working with developing countries on individual implementation plans, and engage the private sector.	Establishment of a web portal for sharing best practices and partnership information on Water Safety Plans. Establish 3 new local partnerships of network members that leverage resources to implement Water Safety Plan Demonstration projects. Increase international awareness and application of Water Safety Plans.	Web portal for sharing best practices and partnership information on Water Safety Plans was completed March 2006. Hyderabad, India and Spanish Town, Jamaica have launched Water Safety Plans. The increase of international awareness and application of WSP is ongoing.	Stephanie Adrian adrian.stephanie@epa.gov

FY 2006 Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

EJ Priority: *Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Inventory and Safe Storage of Unaccounted Sources of Obsolete Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls in the Russian North in the Areas Inhabited by Indigenous Peoples NOTE: This is the first project addressing toxic substances to involve full participation of the Arctic indigenous peoples at the local community level. It can serve as an effective control of food, water, and soil contamination in these Arctic indigenous communities and, thus, prevent adverse health effects associated with PTS exposure.	- Develop a scientifically sound and economically feasible action plan; - Identify and inventory local sources of persistent organic and inorganic pollutants including DDT, HCH, PCBs, lead, and mercury; - Remove and safely store these contaminants from the arctic indigenous communities, and - Educate leaders and their communities in identification and safe handling of possible sources of contamination.	- Discover unaccounted for PTS sources, assess their risk, and develop safe methods of decontamination. - Methods will be made available to regional communities and authorities. - Work will serve as a model to address PTS problems in the Far East and can be further shared with other indigenous communities in the U.S. and Canada. - Ensure prevention of serious health effects, birth defects and fatal outcomes of pregnancies. Results will be valuable for science, health care, environmental protection and public awareness. Will facilitate reduction of health risks and environmental impacts of banned POPs.	• Representatives from two communities were trained. Samples were collected from the local landfills to test for PCBs and pesticides. Measurable amounts of these contaminants were detected • Over 700 kg of obsolete and prohibited pesticides have been located in one village. The stocks were isolated to prevent access and exposure to the residents. Warning signs were placed on the door of the warehouse • Old drums which had suspected residues from PCB-containing fluids and lubricants were exchanged for new safe containers. Old containers were removed from the village.	Eleonora Barnes barnes.eleonora@epa.gov

EJ Priority: *Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat*

(Reduced Exposure to Toxic Waste)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Community Based Model for PCB Mitigation in the Arctic NOTE: The Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments (CATG) conducted on- site inspections for obsolete electrical equipment in: Beaver, Venetie, Chalkyitsik, and Fort Yukon, Alaska, and found five obsolete electrical transformers in a solid waste dump site and adjacent to a local school. 15 additional transformers improperly discarded in a village outside of the Yukon Flats were found.	Plans are being developed to sample the di-electric oil and establish procedures for proper disposal of the transformers. The transformers will be packaged and transported to a USEPA licensed disposal facility.	Reduced risk of exposure to toxic substances.	Twenty-one obsolete electrical transformers have been identified and four of these transformers have already been analyzed for PCBs. Currently four transformers are being shipped from the villages to the company in Seattle, WA for disposal.	Eleonora Barnes barnes.eleonora@epa.gov

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

EJ Priority: Water Safe to Drink

EJ Priority: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
US-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty - Study of Migratory alewives (In consultation with Region 1)	Conduct a scientific study of alewives (fish) to enable the Tribe and the two countries to better understand and compare the issues of migratory alewives and landlocked alewives in the St. Croix River watershed.	Maintain sensitivity to the to the migratory alewives fish which are important to the Passamaquoddy Tribe for cultural lifeways reasons.	The study of alewives was completed as a contribution to a larger U.S.-Canada alewives study, also completed. The study will help the government's of the St. Croix River watershed more soundly address alewives migratory and protection issues.	Pete Christich christich.pete@epa.gov
Clean Water for Sustainable Cities in China: Yuqiao Reservior Source Water Protection Project	Conduct an assessment of the reservoir and identify possible sources of contamination; put in place a sampling and monitoring plan; provide sampling and monitoring equipment and conduct training; develop a digitized map of the reservoir and its surrounding watershed; and, produce a simple model of the reservoir's water quality.	Develop and implement pollution control strategies for the village of Yaobaizhuang to be used as a model for best management practices throughout the watershed.	Work was completed and draft report was submitted to EPA-China to review sources and possible solutions. Village level demonstration projects are in future planning.	Kelly McAskill mcaskill.kelly@epa.gov

FY 2006 Environmental Justice Action Plans

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

EJ Priority: Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat, (Reduced Exposure to Toxic Waste)

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
The Global Partnership for Mercury: Management in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining	Identify and train miners to use simple, inexpensive tools and technologies to reduce mercury use and emissions, using transportable demonstration units for outreach and capacity building for artisanal mining communities.	Promote use of best practices and technologies for mercury emissions reductions by miners, and to sustain progress in such reductions. Innovative methods for communication will be employed.	In 2006, the Partnership, the Government of **Brazil**, and other stakeholders traveled to the Amazon to verify baselines, take measurements and develop options for locally-manufactured appropriate technology solutions for the capture of mercury vapors in the gold shops. In 2006, the Partnership conducted an initial assessment mission to a large gold-producing region in Senegal to get baseline data and a detailed program plan for a project to train community-based NGO, and health workers on technologies for mercury capture and reuse, and safe mercury management.	Marilyn Engle engle.marilyn@epa.gov
Mercury Partnership for Chlor-Alkali	Initiate pilot projects to achieve mercury use and emissions reduction. Work will be initiated through workshops in Russia (November 2005), India (December 2005), and Mexico (TBD; pilot work may commence without workshop).	Reduce mercury consumption and releases from three mercury cell chlor-alkali facilities in developing countries.	In **Russia**, members of the Partnership developed and implemented technical projects to reduce use and release of mercury. Measurable tons per year of reductions of mercury consumption and releases, are expected. Within one year, Volgograd "Caustic" plans to achieve a 20-25% reduction in mercury use and releases and already reduced 150 kilograms per year of mercury releases just months after inception of the project. A mercury stewardship workshop in **Veracruz, Mexico**, shared methods and guidelines for calculating mercury releases and consumption, shared best practices for reducing releases, and the adoption of best management practices to facilitate reductions in consumption. Mexican facilities were provided with a technology mentor for six months to help identify process improvements.	Marianne Bailey bailey.marianne@epa.gov

FY 2006 Environmental Justice Action Plans

Coss Cutting Strategies

EJ Priority: *Collaborative Problem Solving*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Support of Study Tours	Continue collaboration with international groups to visit the U.S. or have experts travel to the country to offer U.S. experiences of various environmental problem.	Information sharing benefits stakeholders on issues that impact them.	-Completed Study Tour in of EPA experts to South Africa to assist in country's conversion to unleaded gasoline. -Completed Study Tour of Mothers Against Lead, a group of 13 Indonesian mothers traveled to the U.S. to learn more of the dangers of lead and how they might organize to influence Indonesia's conversion to unleaded gasoline.	Wendy Graham graham.wendy@epa.gov
Collaborate with International Regional and Program Office Coordinators	Continue collaboration with the International Regional and International Program Office Coordinators to ensure consistency in the implementation of EPA's international work and that all involved in representing EPA in foreign countries consider concepts of environmental justice	Global customers, especially impacted communities, informed, included, and will be part of the decision-making process.	Regions and Program Offices have helped craft EPA's international programs bringing knowledge, experience, and expertise synonymous to almost every global environmental issue. Since almost all employees in EPA's Regional and Program offices have received environmental justice training, staff traveling to foreign countries consider concepts of EJ.	Wendy Graham graham.wendy@epa.gov
EJ Concepts into Public Participation Course	Course is being developed and will be tested. Delivery is expected by 12/2006.	Course will be delivered to a multi-stakeholder audience in Chile. Additional potential venues for delivery have been identified.	Course has been developed and is out for review.	Cam Hill-Macon hill-macon.cam@epa.gov

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Continue Collaboration with the Office of Environmental Justice, the Executive Steering Committee members, and with all EPA Environmental Justice Coordinators	Work with EPA partners to understand and develop strategies to implement EPA's environmental justice programs, projects and activities.	-EPA EJ partners will speak with one voice.	Collaboration is ongoing.	Wendy Graham graham.wendy@epa.gov

FY 2006 Environmental Justice Action Plans

Cross Cutting Strategies

EJ Priority:: *Collaborative Problem Solving*

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) (In consultation with OPEI)	Sponsored a grant to assist AIHEC in developing and implementing a small international network of higher education contacts, who are indigenous peoples or well-qualified others, who are based at indigenous peoples' schools of higher education.	Indigenous people's views and resources can be readily available.	AIHEC has establish an International Environment Higher Education Network (IEHEN) of indigenous peoples educators and other experts. As a post EPA-grant activity AIHEC is continuing the OHIOAN effort.	Pete Christich christich.pete@epa.gov
Close Consultations with Tribes	Submitted draft guidance re US borders with Canada and Mexico regarding how to improve consultations with tribes in US border regions, to be finalized in 2006.	Ensure close consultations with tribal governments	OIA continues to want draft EPA guidance to be advanced.	Pete Christich christich.pete@epa.gov

FY 2006 Environmental Justice Action Plans

Cross Cutting Strategies

EJ Priority: Internal Capacity Building

Activities	Output	Outcome	Results	Point of Contact
Provide environmental justice training to all OIA personnel	Develop tailored and/or offer information on existing environmental justice training.	Increased awareness of the policies and procedures used to address environmental justice.	65 of OIA's 79 employees have completed at least one environmental justice course.	Wendy Graham graham.wendy@epa.gov
Continue Speaker Series	Bring in speakers from outside OIA to discuss areas of interest and to help OIA understand cultural and unknown environmental justice aspects to the lives of various stakeholders.	OIA personnel will have increased awareness of the points of view, and cultural sensitivities of various stakeholders.	On-going	Wendy Graham graham.wendy@epa.gov